

A Call to Unionists Who Value Their Citizenship in the Highest Degree

In *Justice*, the publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with headquarters in New York City, is an editorial too-long delayed, dated May 1, 1945. We emphatically add that we do not mean that the delay is on the part of *Justice*; far from it. Actually, that paper deserves words of praise for bringing to the surface a reform overdue in labor's ranks. The president of the large union, David Dubinsky, is well known all over the land. Here is the editorial referred to:

"A Chance Labor Muffed

"The prison term of eight and one-half to fifteen years imposed on Joseph Fay, of the Stationary Engineers' Union, and James Bove, of the Hod Carriers' Union, by New York Supreme Court Justice Munson, after a jury had convicted them of the extortion of large sums of money from construction concerns on the \$300,000,000 Delaware aqueduct project, will bring no tears to the eyes of the hundreds of thousands of self-respecting and decent trade-union men and women in the metropolis.

"Most deplorable, however, is the fact that it took a judge and jury to rid the labor movement of Fay and Bove, a step which should have been the primary duty of the labor movement itself. The argument of trade-union autonomy and lack of power by the central trade-union authority to deal effectively with instances of racketeering sounds thin and hollow in the face of such predatory conduct as revealed in the Fay-Bove trial over a long period of years. Extortion and racketeering are acts which involve not only the unions and the individuals directly concerned with them. They bring shame and pillory to all of organized labor."

Each word of the editorial is true. Each word is an indictment of all of us who have failed to make ourselves heard on this extremely important matter. It may fairly be said that, privately, about 99 per cent of the trade-union membership of the land have expressed themselves as bitterly opposed to graft and all the allied evils that have sprung up in recent times. True, the total volume in money will be small, and those involved are not numerous, but the failure lies in not severely condemning the evils wherever and whenever they appear, and assisting the officials of the land in rooting out those who disgrace themselves, bring opprobrium on organized labor, and give our enemies ammunition that they use unerringly and to our discomfort.

There are those in all groups who do not measure up to high standards, and, occasionally, to any standard at all. Human nature is just the same everywhere. The employer, as well as the employee, at times disobeys the law and brings disgrace on himself and all with whom he is connected. And when this happens to an official who represents others, there comes the opportunity to criticize and condemn the group, even though there is ignorance of wrongdoing, except as known to one or two, or a very limited number.

Another example that supports the contention of *Justice* was the proved debauchery, from a financial point of view, of the motion-picture industry in the Hollywood region. Both officials of unions and men high in the screen world were found to be guilty. All

of the ramifications of this sort of thing are difficult to unravel, for there have been times when employers have led the way in the evil processes in order to gain advantages over competitors. But we, as trade unionists, have to deal with our own.

When men were publicly named in Southern California, there was the not unknown cry of persecution and of innocence. There was strong support extended on these grounds. But when the truth came out, hardly a word was said expressing regret at previous utterances or of disapproval of graft and its concomitant evils. Furthermore, the showed that one or two, at least, of the had prior criminal records, then had "wormed" themselves into the unions for ulterior purposes, and, finally, in pulling themselves down, had done irreparable injury to those who trusted them and who paid them substantial salaries for work supposed to be confined entirely to the positions held.

Whether officials or men in the ranks, the condemnation should be so pronounced as to leave no doubt of labor's position. The latter, in the 99 per cent opinion referred to above, is that the trade union is an integral part of our civic life, it has proved its worth and need, and that anything which reflects upon it adversely is the concern of all.

While the tremendous problems that have presented themselves during these latter days make it hard to deal quickly and efficiently with evildoers, yet that should be the goal. And when such men are trusted and well-paid officials, who are the employees and not the masters of the unions, and it is ascertained that they have proved false and defiled the principles of organizations at their best, then acts and words of the severest censure should pour from the highest labor sources down to the smallest groups in the land. *Justice* is well named, and deserves congratulations from all who have the least idealism in life and in practice.

The Defeat of the DeMille Bill

Though the DeMille bill in the California Legislature was laid on the table by a vote of 50 to 27, and therefore a distinct victory can be recorded, yet it should be remembered that the measure has ghost-like proportions. Already some of the Los Angeles men and women who make a living by needling the trade unions, and who could make up quite a substantial organization of their own, have started an initiative petition to get the issue on the ballot as early as is possible. And it must be recognized that the necessary signatures will probably be forthcoming, for funds of ample proportions will be available.

One of the services sent out to labor papers (without cost) is emphasizing "the chickens of labor radicalism" that are coming home to roost. Six members of a union in Los Angeles were expelled because they refused to pay the assessment levied on all. There will be appeals to sympathy that will win adherents to the anti-cause, and the answers must be reasonable and have strength. And there is a feeling among trade unionists of doubt as to where such assessments may lead, or stop. Opposition would naturally come from our own people to the indiscriminate use of power. The life of the union is the issue.

Men Who Go Down to Sea and Face Dangers

In the daily papers have appeared advertisements signed by The National Maritime Union that present a plea for support in the organization's efforts to retain their wage standards.

Too little attention has been given to the valor and sacrifices of those who man our merchant vessels. They take risks never thought of in earlier days. The development of air power, the submarine, the mines strewn in sea lanes, and the inferior equipment on the average boat to fight off attacks, make travel for the employees unusually hazardous. Without transportation, troops and supplies could not be moved to the fighting fronts. The fundamental and he manufacturing processess, falls men of what is generally termed "ine." They deserve the best.

minus gold braid and neat uniforms in the course of their employment, never appreciated as they should be, and after responding to the calls of their country for the help so sorely needed, those who face constant danger have their other problems to consider. They often have their homes on shore, or they have dependents to care for. They never know when a torpedo will strike, day or night, and the agony of being on a sinking ship, surrounded by oil and with the winds whipping the waters into a gale.

While it is conceded that the dangers in European waters are materially lessened by the unconditional surrender of the enemy, nevertheless it will be years before the last vestige of all the hazards disappear. At the same time, there will be an increase in the risks in the waters of the Pacific. The Japs are fanatics of the cruelest type, they respect no law of God or man, and their suicide planes will come swooping down wherever and whenever opportunity offers. And it will be necessary to divert our merchant marine vessels from other waters to cope with this phase of the world conflict. We especially who live on the Pacific Coast realize what is involved in the concentration of power to win the struggle against our foes of debased attitudes toward the rest of the world.

For the reasons herein given, the LABOR CLARION is glad to add its voice in favor of the appeals of the members of The National Maritime Union. They deserve all that they can get. Wages should be maintained and bonuses increased, rather than reduced.

A Tribute To Bravery on the Deep

"The sea lanes of the Pacific, extended westward more than 4,000 miles in the last year, are crowded with merchant ships supporting our offensive against Japan. Without these ships wholly devoted to winning the war, our substantial progress would not have been possible.

"This war has fully confirmed the necessity for a strong and sound merchant marine in time of peace, so that it may be employed as an auxiliary of the Army and Navy in time of war. The convincing way in which this fundamental fact has been demonstrated in the Pacific is a tribute to the ability and patriotism of the American Merchant Marine and augurs well for the future."

Admiral CHESTER W. NIMITZ,
U.S. Navy Commander-in-Chief,
U.S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

Great Britain's Deputy Prime Minister Tells the Commonwealth Club About Labor and Its Politics

The Commonwealth Club of California is noted for its forum, before which known speakers discuss problems of the day. All the Presidents of the United States have addressed the members since the time of William McKinley. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appeared before the club to deliver his famous speech on the platform he believed in for social and economic justice. Men and women do not invite themselves; the Club has a hard and fast rule in that connection, and an invitation to appear is eagerly accepted by those who can talk with knowledge on a wide range of subjects.

Clement Attlee is attending the San Francisco Conference as one of Great Britain's delegates. He is the country's Deputy Prime Minister. He is an active member of the British Labor Party and frequently discusses in Parliament the issues that group is especially interested in. Therefore, the summary of his talk in this city on May 2 as the Club's guest will prove readable to those who like to keep in touch with the times. The summary paragraphs are taken from *The Commonwealth*, the official publication:

"The British Labor Party has always been keenly aware of the fact that you cannot divorce the interests of the workers of Britain from those of the workers of the world.

"We have always adhered to the principles of collective security. We have always striven to promote international action to prevent war.

"We have always sought to remove the causes of war. We have always realized that peace was indivisible. We have always proclaimed that security must be based on social justice.

"A country prone to political theory will probably have a Labor Party based on abstract conceptions or academic doctrine.

"A party, on the other hand, in a country like Britain, a country of compromise, where the practical generally takes precedence over the theoretical, is the result of particular needs and of the convergence of various streams of thought.

British Socialism a Native Product

"The Labor Party is a socialist party. The socialist movement in Great Britain began long before Karl Marx. It was derived from native thinkers.

"The motive force that has inspired most of its leaders and its rank and file has been a longing for social justice derived from Christian privilege. The

socialist theory was reinforced increasingly throughout the nineteenth century by the practical necessity of finding a remedy for the evils of unrestrained competition and from the injustices of a capitalist system.

"The great trade-union movement in Great Britain arose not from an economic theory, but from the need of the worker for protection against exploitation, a protection which he could only achieve by united action with his fellow-workers.

"The co-operative movement with its vast number of shops scattered over the whole country arose from the needs of the consumer to protect himself against exploitation.

First Workers in Commons, 1875

"A realization of the necessary limitations on purely industrial action led the workers, few of whom were enfranchised, to try to send working men into Parliament: this was not achieved until 1875. In 1924, a Labor Government took office.

"Meanwhile in city after city labor came into power. London, Glasgow, Sheffield and many other great cities have been ruled for a decade by labor.

"A very large proportion of public utilities, gas, water and transport are today public services controlled by the people for the people.

"Today, the Labor Party draws its adherents not only from the wage-earners but from many of the professional, managerial grades of society, from technicians, from business men and from quite a number of the old aristocracy.

"Many distinguished men from the fighting services are in our ranks, including Generals, Admirals and Air Marshals.

"A few months ago an able Air Force Officer, who in peace time had built up three successful businesses, came to me to join our Party. He said: 'I have come to the conclusion that we have had to apply so much of socialist principles to winning the war, that we must also apply them to solving the problems of peace and reconstruction.'

Not Abstract Theory

"Socialism in Great Britain is not an abstract economic theory. British socialists are concerned with giving to every individual in the community the greatest opportunity of developing his or her own personality.

"It seeks freedom for the individual, but holds that this can only be done by society controlling the economic and social conditions in which the individual lives.

"Thus the proposal that the community should own and control large areas of economic activity, such as transportation, the coal-mining industry, and the public utilities such as electricity, is not based on abstract theory, but on the belief that in practice these economic activities must be based not on private profit and the exploitation of the many in the interests of the few, but as services for the benefit of the whole community.

"In a small overcrowded island such as Britain we cannot allow blind economic forces to have sway.

If we are to insure our people work and leisure, food and housing, there must be national planning.

Pressure of Labor Movement

"In war we have had to ration food and commodities to get a fair distribution of our limited supplies. We have done it under the immense difficulties of war. We can insure freedom from want in peace by planning and organization.

"We have in Great Britain built up over the years a great system of social services. Almost all of it has been passed by Liberal and Conservative governments, but few would deny that it has been the pressure of the political labor movement and the trade unions that has been the real cause of action having been taken.

"Here one sees the operation of a real and living democracy. Opposing parties tend to influence each other and the whole community moves forward almost without friction.

"If I were asked what had been the great achievement of the Labor Party, I would point to the acceptance by our opponents of principles which when first enunciated were rejected with scorn.

"The great liberal movement of the nineteenth century represented an immense forward advance in the acknowledgment of the value of the individual.

"We of the Labor Party, holding this great tradition of freedom, are very naturally bitterly opposed to totalitarianism.

"In our desire for a planned economy for the control of the community over its own destinies we shall be little likely to fall into the error of under-rating the need for eternal vigilance in preserving the freedom of the individual. That freedom can be threatened by a totalitarian state. It can also be threatened by the overwhelming power of great wealth.

Britain Between U. S. and U.S.S.R.

"We in Great Britain find ourselves today placed geographically and ideologically between two great world powers: the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

"In our rather practical approach to problems, in our willingness to compromise, in our particular experience, we hope that we may be a connecting link between people whose institutions are very different from each other.

"I believe Great Britain will move forward along a path of constructive and practical socialism. We have learned many lessons in Britain during the war, and many people have come to realize that the service of the community comes before private profit.

"I do not think that anyone who counts seriously today fails to recognize the need for world co-operation and world planning to avoid the catastrophes of war and depression; the presence of us all here in San Francisco is a warrant of that.

"In conclusion, do not judge political parties in other countries by what their opponents say, but read what they have to say for themselves.

"Above all, remember that all political parties fall short of realizing their ideals, but it is the ideals that count."

Business man, rushing to the employment office: "I'm looking for a cashier." "Why, we sent you one yesterday." "Yes, that's the one I'm looking for."

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Favors Utility Resources Plan

Whereas, Various private and public agencies are now engaged in formulating plans for the post-war development of California land, water, power, and other natural resources, some of which plans are inadequate or designed to serve special interests, and the sum of which represents duplication of effort and results in public confusion; and

Whereas, The future welfare and prosperity of the people of California depends largely upon the manner in which we conserve and develop our basic natural resources; and

Whereas, The proposed construction of the necessary dams, canals, power plants, and other works, not only will provide immediate peace-time employment, but such works will make available the basic resources on which later we can build and expand our economy by creating permanent homes, industries, and communities; and

Whereas, If the people of California are to derive the maximum benefit from the development of these resources, such works must be constructed and operated under a unified, articulated, and comprehensive plan on an over-all, region-wide basis; and

Whereas, Water development projects should give full consideration to all possible beneficial uses and purposes, including irrigation, domestic and industrial water supply, navigation, flood control, production of electric energy, maintenance and development of fish and wildlife resources, salinity control, recreation, and other uses, each accorded its relative importance; and

Whereas, The program of the Bureau of Reclamation is designed to foster the maximum number of resident-owned and operated farms, prevent the spread of land monopoly and land speculation, and provide the widest possible opportunity for mustered-out service men and ex-war workers seeking California farm homes; and

Whereas, When electric power is developed through the expenditure of public funds, Californians should enjoy the lowest possible rates, and under the Bureau of Reclamation's program for the distribution of public power, preference is given to municipalities, cooperatives, and other public agencies, thus resulting in lower consumer rates; and

Whereas, The program of the Bureau of Reclamation is based on full recognition of all State water laws and rights established thereunder; and

Whereas, The policies and programs of the Bureau of Reclamation for the development of these valuable resources give to water and power users the advantages, through Federal financial assistance, of low-rate and interest-free money, and, at the same time, comply with the aforesaid policies for resource development; and

Whereas, Under the reclamation laws the costs of these public works are largely repaid to the Government through the sale of water and power, rather than charged against the general taxpayer; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the A. F. of L. Post-War Planning Committee of San Francisco in regular session assembled this 8th day of May, 1945, that it deplores the multiplicity of conflicting and haphazard plans and efforts and urges the adoption of the time-tested, orderly, and economically-sound program of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the development of our land, water, and power resources; and that we respectfully urge that the California representatives in Congress and other public officials be requested to give their full indorsement of and active support to the comprehensive program; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the House Committee on Appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of California, and all member of the Congress representing the State of California, and to our State legislators.

(Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular meeting of Friday, May 11, 1945.)

Applying for State financial assistance, a negro woman said her husband had been in a car smash and sustained "conclusion of de brain." "You mean 'conclusion of the brain'?" she was asked. "No, ah means 'conclusion,' he's dead."

Straight Talk About Money

The 7th War Loan started last Monday, May 14. Americans as individuals are taking on their biggest quota to date, \$7,000,000,000; \$4,000,000,000 in E Bonds alone.

You may be wondering, "Why this biggest of all individual quotas now? Haven't we already reached the peak?"

A fair question, requiring a straight answer.

The Battle of Japan has just begun. It must be backed up, paid for, fought for by a free people, intent on sweeping the Pacific clear of fascist hate, forever.

With the war in the west our first and major concern, we have not yet been able to go all-out in the east. But neither has the Jap.

The war to crush Japan will be bigger, tougher, and longer than most Americans expect. The Allied Military Command has estimated that it will take years, not months.

The destruction of Japan's armies has not yet reached the annual rate of normal replacements, between 200,000 and 250,000 men a year. And the Jap, as our men in the Pacific know, fights to the death.

As far as Japan is concerned, the outer Empire, and the men who defend it, are expendables. The Jap will fight the Battle of Japan from inside the inner Empire, of which Iwo Jima was an outpost. And Iwo Jima, according to Admiral Nimitz, was a pattern of the resistance our forces may expect to meet in future offensives.

The single greatest obstacle to our crushing of Japan is distance. While in the battle of Europe supply ships from our bases in England had only an overnight run to make, ships in the Pacific have long-reach round trips taking up to five months to make.

To crush Japan will take time, heroic and back-breaking effort, overpowering equipment.

Millions of fighting men, freshly outfitted and equipped, will have to be moved from Europe halfway around the globe, and supplied day-in, day-out by hundreds of new ships now building.

More of everything will be needed. More B-29s. More tanks, half-tracks, jeeps and trucks. More rockets, mortars, airborne radar.

A whole new air force is in creation, huge new bombers dwarfing the Superfortress, fast new jet-propelled combat planes, the P-80 or "shooting Star," coming off the lines by thousands.

These are just some of the 101 ways in which your dollars are needed more than ever to bring America's might to its full strength, so that we may crush our foe the faster, make an end of killing, and bring our men back home.

The sick, wounded and disabled will require medical attention and care. Many millions of dollars will be needed for mustering-out pay and benefits voted by Congress to help our veterans get started again in civilian life.

That's the least we can do in return for what they've done for us.

There are other weighty reasons for supporting the 7th War Loan, reasons that take us from the present to the future.

By investing in the 7th War Loan, the patriotic American is safeguarding his own future, his country's future.

By putting every dollar over rock-bottom expenses into the purchase of War Bonds, he is delivering a body blow to wartime inflation, thus putting a lid on the cost of living and maintaining intact the purchasing power of the dollar. At the same time, too, he is insuring the country and himself against the catastrophe of a possible post-war deflation, with its depression, unemployment, misery, and heartache.

So save for your country, save for yourself. In helping your country, you are also helping yourself. Come peace, we'll all need money for education, replacements, retirement, new homes, a new start, and we'll need a lot of it. There isn't a better or safer highroad to your goal than United States Savings Bonds.

This year there will be only two War Loan drives, not three. But in those two drives the Government will have to raise almost as much money from individuals as in the three drives last year. That means bigger extra bonds in the 7th. Because only by buying more can we make 2 take the place of 3.

The 27,000,000 Americans who buy bonds on payroll savings are already off to a flying start. These patriotic men and women began their buying in April. And they will keep on buying extra bonds through May and June!

It's now up to the rest of us. It's our turn to swing in line. To raise the vast sum needed, every American will have to dig deeper into current income, dig deeper into cash reserves. Only by buying bigger extra bonds can we stretch 2 into 3!

Let all Americans do their part, for their own sake, for their country's.

SIGNS ARE STILL IMPORTANT

An American citizen, strolling along the streets of Sydney, Australia, interested himself in reading what the natives had to say by means of signs, either to be funny or to give information in a quaint way. Paraphrasing a familiar quotation, one restaurant owner ran this: "Lord, what food these morsels be." In another eating-house was this advice: "When finished, please make room for others. There are plenty of free seats in the park outside." One cafeteria had to close its doors and broke the news thusly to the hungry populace: "No food, no staff, no meals." One waitress had her troubles looking after a group of patrons, and when they left she picked up a menu and found inscribed thereon: "Never was so little waited for by so many for so long." A butcher was matter of fact: "Why go elsewhere to be robbed? Try us." A chiropodist gave this terse advice: "Take your feet off your mind." A signwriter and painter announced: "I'll sign anything." In a fruit store, near a tomato: "Please do not squeeze me until I am yours." One not unknown in the U. S. said: "I had no shoes and I complained—until I met a man who had no feet." On the back of an automobile: "If you can read this, then you're too close." In a shoe-shop window: "Hospital for worn and weary soles."

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FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1945

Labor and the University

The University of California sends out a "Clip Sheet" at regular intervals. It contains short articles for editors to use, should they so desire. Not only is the material "well done," as newspaper men say, but the large variety of subjects gives one an idea of the extensive ground covered in the teachings of the great institution of learning at Berkeley.

In the issue of May 8 this article appears:

"A complete program of studies for the teachers of trade and industrial subjects will be offered at the University of California Summer Session on the Berkeley campus, according to Dr. J. Harold Williams, director. In addition, he announces that for the first time in fifteen years the Bureau of Distributive and Business Education will offer courses for teachers in this field. The Summer Session opens July 2, for six weeks.

"In addition to the regular staff assigned to the office of the supervisor of trade and industrial teacher training at Berkeley, other leaders of vocational education will assist in the program, including J. L. Anderson, principal of the San Jose Technical High School; George L. Rosecrans, assistant state director of war production training for the northern part of the state; Dr. A. M. Turrell, associate dean of curriculum, director of school trades and technology, Pasadena Junior College, and Dr. George A. Rice, School of Education, University of California.

"Designed primarily for vocational people, these classes are open to any who desire the training. Further information may be obtained from Director of Summer Sessions, University of California, Berkeley."

The story is perfectly clear. The course is a "program of studies for the teachers of trade and industrial subjects." We should like to suggest that those intimately connected with the problems outlined be included in future courses of this kind, as well as in the curriculum of the general activities of the University. This is not said in any carping spirit, for the friendly attitude of the officials of the U.C. to all groups in all communities has been well established over the past years. But those who are looking for economic and social information from close-up sources would, we feel sure, welcome lectures and discussions from competent men in the ranks of both labor and management.

The University of Portland, in arranging for its fifth annual Institute of Industrial Relations later this month, included James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, among the speakers, and one or two of the other men only listed by name might represent the views of employers.

For five and one-half years the University had in its important Department of Economics a lecturer who, over a long lifetime, had studied the labor question and its allied problems. He was, and is, a member of one of our trade unions in San Francisco.

His classes were unusually large, even though the main talk in Econ. 150 was at 8 o'clock in the morning. That hour is considered in University younger circles as "outside of Sather Gate," or, to put it in another way, "out of bounds." The lecturer used to enjoy describing the starting time of men in the skilled trades not so many years ago, at 7 a. m., and running along to 6 p. m., with unskilled workers carrying lanterns to find their places of employment. The healthy boys and girls, generally living near the Campus, soon realized that their lot was really "a happy one," as Gilbert and Sullivan put it, with the "not" left out.

The five and one-half years mentioned taught a sure lesson. The students are extremely anxious to learn about all industrial problems at first hand. One of the famous old-time economists wrote a ponderous book on the "difference between marginal and real wages" as the core of the labor question. He probably never imagined a day when the discussion had to come on any wages at all, with a knowledge of none at all by no means uncommon.

Wages and Earnings

Henry Ford and Henry Ford II are conducting an extensive advertising campaign on the slogan that "No wage is 'too high' that is earned." We are told that \$50 a day "earned" is none too high, but \$1 a day is much too high if "unearned." There is a good deal of sophistry in the assertions, though they are attractive at first glance.

The sudden interest in the wage questions among employers is not unreasonable nor altogether altruistic. The large associations of those in management have abandoned the overworked word "normality," but there is prevalent through the discussions, verbal and written, the theory that wages must come down to enable industry to continue its operations. That, however, is a subject worthy of close scrutiny and the development of ideas that may be found superior to the one so frequently emphasized.

There can be no doubt that an employee who fails to deliver, in a reasonable manner, a return for his hire, is receiving "unearned" dollars. It matters not the cause, the fact remains. It is an even worse situation when the man fails to do his part while, at the same time, he is fully competent to pursue the opposite course. On the other hand, where is the optimist who thinks that a wage-earner is being paid \$50 a day because he fairly earns it? Business just doesn't operate that way.

Henry Ford was, for decades, the sole judge of what wages should be paid to his employees. Whatever one's opinion may be concerning his methods, history tells us that he had reasonable conceptions of what his men should receive in order to live fairly well. Mr. Ford was cussed and discussed when he brought in his celebrated \$5 a day minimum rate at a time when the automobile companies considered that about half that sum and a long workday were "all the business can afford." Furthermore, Mr. Ford advanced the revolutionary theory at that time that when men had money they could buy automobiles, so there was method in his views of wage-earning in general.

The printers of San Francisco used to publish a monthly paper called the *Pacific Union Printer*. It suspended publication with the December, 1899, issue. In the December, 1898, number was a noteworthy article by David Lubin, a famous merchant of that time, and a man intensely interested in social and economic themes, on the subject "Shall It Be Labor, or Shall It Be Service?" Strange to say, despite his wealth and influence, his topic was the value of so-called common labor. The garbage collector is considered lowly, but without such men to serve and to take away refuse and all that is undesirable from homes and places of business, the public health will suffer, and epidemics become rife. We, as citizens, are altogether too prone to think meanly of men

who are not too well dressed or considered high in the social scale.

Of course, Mr. Lubin had a lesson, which he illustrated in many ways. That lesson was, and is, that all legitimate labor is worthy, that it has its place everywhere, and that too often it fails of any recognition, unless "showy" or having unusual skill and its service-value evident.

The man who is depended upon to place bolts and screws in an airplane may cause its destruction if he fails once, with likely loss of life. His work is tremendously important, though unskilled, perhaps. Likewise, the millions of men and women in every land who do the laborious tasks while they are employed, nevertheless make contributions of inestimable value to production. And largely because so many of them have been underpaid and undernourished, and worked long hours, there has developed that unrest which sometimes is one of the foundations of war.

It is a large subject that Mr. Ford and his grandson bring to our attention. Two of the sentences in the advertisement are worth quoting: "American business is not performing its complete function unless it makes available to every family traditional American standards of living. American business also must serve social order and social advance."

We need to think of the apron or the work-uniform as playing their parts in the finished article, and that, without them, there could be no finished article. "The dignity of labor" is not confined to Labor Day and political orators. And men and women want standards and comforts in life that must become a recognized part of "American business" composed of both employers and employees. Wage-cutting, wherever advocated, is not the answer.

Health Insurance Will Not Down

The different views in Sacramento are now being welded into a further attempt to have the Legislature adopt a law providing for health insurance. Whether successful at this session or not, the day will surely come when financial aid will be available to meet costs that are now far beyond the reach of the average citizen. And it is unfortunate that those in the medical field who are bitterly opposing any form of insurance should fail to learn from the experiences of other countries, to say naught of the evident need here in the United States.

The labor movement is committed to the better way of meeting expenses for sickness. Those who are striving against formidable organization will not be sorry for their efforts as time goes on, regardless of what happens this month.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, addressed the California Legislature a few days ago. He stands many inches over six feet, and when he was asked about the heavy administration cost of the English system, which was named at a very high percentage, he said: "What rot," or an expression with a similar meaning, according to the newspapers. Coming from such a dignified man, the displeasure was marked and appropriate as he recalled the onslaughts in his own land when all forms of insurance were discussed, then enacted, and soon accepted as belonging to a superior way of living.

Few of our readers will remember the series of articles written by Winston Churchill for the *San Francisco Chronicle* when he visited this State between twenty-five and thirty years ago. The British Prime Minister is a versatile gentleman. It may not be generally known that journalism is one of his favorite sports, and there isn't much that is doing in the world that doesn't find him an interested party. Writing about Great Britain's social insurance in the *Chronicle*, shortly after its introduction, he said that it was a fixed policy of his country, that it never would be eliminated, and that, so far as the total cost was concerned, the working people, because there were so many of them to make contributions, in a large measure carried the financial load.

Anti-Labor De Mille Bill Defeated by Nearly 2 to 1; A Running Account of Legislation Now Pending

The fight led by the California State Federation of Labor against A.B. 1953 (Davis and Call), commonly known as the "DeMille bill," was brought to a successful conclusion when the Assembly voted to table the measure by 50 to 27.

As reported earlier, this bill in its original form prohibited all "labor organizations" from levying assessments for political purposes. To avoid the stigma of class legislation, the bill was amended to become applicable to all "associations." The malapropos amendment introduced by Davis made it transparently plain that other groups would be effected, which developed widespread opposition.

When the bill came up for final passage, Davis sought to amend it again back to its original form. Anticipating this move, representatives of the Federation impressed upon members of the Assembly that labor was unalterably opposed to the measure in any form and desired its defeat. Ralph Dills of Compton moved that the new Davis amendment be tabled. By a vote of 47 to 27 the motion prevailed. Prior to announcement of the vote, Davis moved a call of the House to give him an opportunity to muster more votes. The temper of the Assembly was fully revealed when the call was voted down 36 to 28, contrary to the usual practice of granting such a call to any member on almost any bill.

After the amendment was laid aside, Davis argued for passage of the bill and was answered by Tom Maloney of San Francisco, whose speech has since been considered one of the best of the current legislative session. Many members were on their feet ready to speak, and an all-afternoon debate was in the offing, when a motion by Ralph Dills, seconded by Beal and Hawkins of Los Angeles, to table the bill precluded further argument. The motion carried 50 to 27.

The vote follows: For tabling: Anderson, Beal, Bennett, Berry, Brady, Brown, Burkhalter, Burns, Carey, George D. Collins, Crichton, Crowley, Debs, Dekker, Denny, Dickey, Clayton A. Dills, Ralph C. Dills, Doyle, Dunn, Enlay, Evans, Fletcher, Gaffney, Haggerty, Hawkins, Heisinger, Hollibaugh, Kilpatrick, King, Lowrey, Lyons, Maloney, Massion, McColister, McMillan, Miller, Niehouse, O'Day, Pelletier, Robertson, Rosenthal, Sawallisch, Sheridan, Stephenson, Thomas, Thompson, Thurman, Weber, and Wollenberg. Against tabling: Allen, Boyd, Burke, Butters, Call, Clarke, Sam L. Collins, Davis, Erwin, Field, Fourn, Gannon, Geddes, Guthrie, Johnson, Knight, Leonard, Lyon, Middough, Price, Sherwin, Stewart, Stream, Thorp, Waters, Watson, and Werdell.

A.B. 298 (Doyle and Thomas) passed the Assembly 44 to 26. This bill authorizes the Board of Cosmetology to establish minimum price schedules, similar to those now successfully applied by barber shops. The bill had the support of labor and the majority of the industry.

A.B. 1350 (Stream, Kraft, Niehouse), providing for a state-wide system of freeways, which would furnish many construction jobs in the postwar period, passed by a vote of 60 to 11.

A.B. 248 and 249 (Waters) were adopted unanimously. These measures would change the law relative to printing and distribution of voters' registration lists, and were supported by the Allied Printing Trades. They will help break the monopoly of a non-union shop that now holds the contract for the big printing job in Los Angeles County.

The following action on bills pending was taken by the Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations: A.B. 672 (King et al), seeks to relax restrictions on the employment of minors in bowling alleys, was tabled.

A.B. 332 (Gaffney et al), authorizing the Labor Commission to collect employees' claims for vacation pay and severance pay, was passed as amended.

The Federation opposed the measure in its original form because the language was so broad that it could have been construed to affect cases before the War Labor Board against the interest of labor.

A.B. 333 (Gaffney et al), was passed as amended. This measure requires employers to issue separate slips or pay checks with detachable stubs showing all deductions. The amendment deleted the penalty clause, which will make enforcement more difficult.

A.B. 335 (Gaffney et al), which includes all employers in the prohibition against interfering with the political rights of workers, was given a "do pass." The present law on the subject is applicable only to firms employing 20 or more people.

A.B. 1974 (Collins, George D.) was discussed at length but no action was taken. This measure would establish machinery to regulate hours, wages, and working conditions of domestic employees. The vote on a motion for favorable recommendation was 5 to 5. With 8 "ayes" required for a "do pass," the bill therefore still remains on the committee file. For discharge from committee: Dekker, Fletcher, Gaffney, Hawkins, Lyons; Against: Butters, Davis, Geddes, Guthrie, Thompson.

Thirty-seven unemployment insurance bills sponsored by Senator Shelley and four other members of the Senate Interim Committee, which studied this subject last year, were given favorable recommendation by the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance. Although these measures are largely technical, it is the consensus of opinion that their enactment would materially improve the present law.

A.B. 1179 (Dunn and Sheridan), a Federation-sponsored bill, received a favorable recommendation by the Senate Labor Committee. This bill liberalizes the Workmen's Compensation Law as regards claims of firemen and policemen in connection with heart disease and pneumonia.

A.B. 599 (Kraft), permitting employees to take elective coverage for themselves under the Unemployment Insurance Law, was given a "do pass" by the Senate Committee on Social Welfare.

S. B. 1082 (Shelley et al) was unanimously approved by the same committee. This measure would place all contributions for unemployment insurance made by employees in a special fund to provide sickness and disability benefits for workers who are unemployed because of illness or injury. Such causes of unemployment are excluded from all current social security programs.

The following bills endorsed by labor were passed by unanimous vote of the Senate:

S.B. 697 (Carter) clarifying compensation insurance laws relative to claims for disability due to pneumoconiosis.

A.B. 630 and 631 (Thompson et al), the first increasing the salaries of the members of the Board of Barber Examiners; the second making a nominal increase in license fee for barbers to cover increased costs. Both measures were sponsored by the barber unions of California;

A.B. 1897 (Kraft) which permits a registered contractor entering the armed forces to designate someone who is not a licensed contractor to carry on business during his absence;

A.B. 251 (Doyle) which clarifies the law relating to peace officers' retirement systems;

A.B. 1343 (Thomas) which permits the Industrial Accident Commission to award reasonable attorney fees in addition to a disability award in cases where the employer fails to secure payment of compensation;

A.B. 1048 (Fourn) which confers greater authority on the Corporation Commission to supervise employees' retirement systems operated by private corporations. This legislation was needed to protect the rights of thousands of workers who are paying

into private retirement systems, and enables the Commissioner to see that such contributions of workers in defense plants are refunded when, and if, they are laid off at the end of the war.

Important Decision for Labor

An important decision for labor was won in the case of Greene vs. the Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors. In its decision issued on March 30, 1945, the California State Supreme Court held: "The day when a servant was practically the slave of his master has long since passed. In order that the dignity of the employer-employee relation be maintained and that present-day fundamental social concepts be preserved, the employee has the right, without breaching his implied obligations to his employer, to protest regarding working conditions and rules of his employer and request that they be altered. To that end he may discuss the subject with his fellow employees and join with them in a peaceful and orderly presentation of their grievances."

At their project on the Island of Midway, the Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors employed a Mr. Sheik, notorious for his high-handed methods in treating the employees. The time-booth set up by Mr. Sheik to check in and out the employees was always located on the most disadvantageous place on the island. This finally culminated into mass discontent, and Mr. Greene volunteered to represent his fellow-wage earners as their spokesman and presented a written petition to the management protesting the order. In the meantime, the time booth was moved to a more convenient place, and Mr. Greene was fired.

When he returned to the mainland, he had considerable difficulty in obtaining the services of an attorney, in view of the fact that the Navy Department and the U. S. Attorney General's office supported the position of the employers. Finally, he succeeded in engaging Attorney J. P. Nunnelley, a member of the Painters' Local Union 116. The defendants were represented by United States Government attorneys.

After Mr. Greene obtained a judgment in the lower court, based on finding that he had been fired arbitrarily and without just cause, the defendants appealed the case to the District Court of Appeal and obtained a reversal of the lower court's decision, with a scathing dissent written by the presiding Justice, Minor Moore, who upheld the rights of the employee.

The California State Federation of Labor cooperated with Attorney Nunnelley to correct this miscarriage of justice, and obtained a hearing in the State Supreme Court which resulted in the decision quoted above.

Release of W.P.B. Controls Seen

Progressive releases of some resources, material, facilities and manpower, will be made by W.P.B. as a result of reductions in the Army's procurement program, W.P.B. Chairman J. A. Krug has announced. He points out that these changes will diminish the number of major changes that will be required after the liquidation of the European front. Releases of resources will not be great during the next few months. However, as resources are released, W.P.B. will make appropriate relaxation in its controls.

Mr. Krug emphasized that the first duty of the country is to supply war materials for as long as they are needed by our fighting forces, and no relaxations of W.P.B. controls will be made that will jeopardize war production.

As decisions regarding individual reductions are made, management and workers in the affected plants will be notified as promptly and as adequately as possible, in accordance with established procedures, following joint consultations among the procurement services, W.P.B. and the W.M.C.

N. Y.'s Anti-Discrimination Law

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, in a series of radio "Reports to the People" on the work of the 1945 legislative session, vigorously championed New York State's new anti-discrimination law, declaring it is based on the Constitution and will make for better feeling.

The law, he declared, had made history for the nation and "aroused more misunderstanding than any law passed in our time." Calling the statute "the very essence of our free society," he said that it had been criticized bitterly by persons who would not be affected by it.

"There are those," he said, "who believe the anti-discrimination bill is designed to fix by law the tastes, the habits, the associations or the social lives of people. Others believe it is a law to tell you who you may have in your home as domestic help or guests or roomers, or that it will tell employers who they may hire and who they may not hire, or that it is designed to discriminate in favor of one group against another. Of course, it is none of these things."

The bill, he said, translated into law the simple principle inherent in the Constitution, that in business and industrial employment there shall be no discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

The Governor said that the five-member commission which will administer the anti-discrimination law has a broad educational job to do. Most of the large employers in the state, he added, have already broken down the bars of prejudice in employment.

"We want to keep this successful habit of working together," he added. "In the end it will bring a better understanding between our people."

NEXT OF KIN CLEARLY WARNED

Next of kin of Army casualties are warned by the War Department to be on guard against persons conducting promotional schemes in which published casualty lists are utilized for fraudulent exploitation. The schemes take on various forms, the most common of which is to write the next of kin that the dead soldier is to be given a particular niche in a so-called "hall of fame" or "hero's memorial book" or photographic layout. Deposits in advance or other cash remittances are requested. But as soon as the remittance is received the transaction is closed and another fighting man's family has been victimized. The United States Post Office Department is taking vigorous action in all such cases.

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Another Official Statement

V-E Day will not make any sudden changes in the West Coast manpower program, and all controls are being maintained as needed to meet expanded military operations on the Pacific Coast, it has been announced by the War Manpower Commission regional headquarters in San Francisco.

"The national observance of victory in Europe will only serve to intensify the need for thousands of workers in certain critical western war industries and supply activities directly linked to the Pacific battlefronts," said F. W. Hunter, W.M.C. Regional Director.

"The western states' main job on V-E Day is to 'Finish the Job' against Japan. War workers in Pacific Coast war plants must meet the challenge of loading overseas supply lines with planes, munitions and materials to our armed forces in the Pacific. We're now on a one-front war, and it's up to western workers to 'Stay on the Job' and deliver the war goods until Japan surrenders" he added.

There is an immediate need for over 75,000 workers in skilled trades or heavy unskilled job openings in all production areas in the five western states, according to W.M.C. officials. These jobs are in 'top priority' war plants or military staging operations, including Army and Navy installations, ship-repair yards, supply depots, ports of embarkation, cargo-loading, warehousing, ordnance production (munitions, firepower components), heavy bombers (B-29 Super-Fortresses), combat aircraft (Jet-propelled and other high-speed advanced fighter planes), lead and copper mines, railroading and war-supporting activities from Seattle to San Diego.

W.M.C. manpower controls, including employment ceilings and the job referral system will hold fast in critical, or tight, labor areas in the western states to assure war plants the required high priority, or "first call" on available workers. Workers cannot leave essential war jobs without certificates of availability, and there will be no change in the "frozen" status of workers in vital war jobs and the No. 1 and II labor areas on the West Coast.

W.M.C. offices, supported by U. S. Employment Service activities in the five western states, California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska, are taking every advance precaution to transfer and absorb community pools or unemployment which may develop after V-E Day, due to shifting trends in military production.

The possible reshuffling of some war contracts, plant facilities, and manpower in Pacific Coast industrial centers will be met by W.M.C.-U.S.E.S. action in listing all available job-openings to effect immediate transfer of workers to essential war jobs. Advance notice of war contract adjustments now come to W.M.C. offices. Immediate steps are taken by U.S.E.S. representatives to work out, with the co-operation of management-labor representatives,

an in-plant program for the transfer of the affected workers to other jobs utilizing their highest skill.

The War Manpower Commission is giving full consideration to all phases of the W.M.C. stabilization program, and as the labor market situation eases, relief measures will be extended to revising control that have been needed to staff the wartime shipyards, aircraft plants and other western industries. The San Francisco Bay area has already been moved downward to a Group II area classification to provide more production contracts (and job-openings), and both Los Angeles and San Francisco have lifted employment ceilings on most women workers.

W.M.C. regional and state offices are working closely with other Federal agencies, and with W.M.C. management-labor committees, to plan effectively for the solution of conversion period problems involved in the transfer to essential civilian production when the critical war production program decreases.

Highest Tribunal Upholds Rights

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that an employer cannot forbid employees to solicit union membership on company premises during non-work hours, and in a companion case upheld the right of union organizers to distribute labor literature on an employer's property, despite a company prohibition against such activity.

Both cases were decided by an 8-1 vote, with Justice Reed delivering the single opinion covering them and Justice Roberts dissenting.

The solicitation case grew out of the discharge of four employees of the Republic Aviation Corporation, aircraft manufacturer, on Long Island. One had flouted a company rule designed to prevent soliciting of any sort, and the other three were wearing union buttons during the progress of a drive to organize the plant. The National Labor Relations Board held that the dismissals interfered with the workers' right to organize, in violation of the Wagner Act, and this ruling was affirmed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

The literature distribution case developed at the plant of Le Tourneau Company, machinery manufacturer, near Toccoa, Georgia, where two employees were suspended for violating the company rule. Here, too, the Labor Relations Board said the Wagner Act guarantees were violated but the board lost in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court said "the Wagner Act did not undertake the impossible task of specifying in precise and unmistakable language each incident which constitutes an unfair labor practice. On the contrary, that act left to the board the work of applying the act's general prohibitory language in the light of the infinite combinations of events which might be charged as violative of its terms.

On this premise the court decided that it was a proper exercise of authority for the board to hold that the action complained of violated the act.

Home Loans for War Veterans

The San Francisco Bank extends a cordial invitation to all War Veterans seeking home loans to drop into any one of its seven offices. We shall be glad to advise Veterans how to secure a

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Spend Your Vacation Near Home!

An appeal to Pacific Coast residents in large cities and rural communities "to vacation close to home and not travel except in cases of absolute necessity" has been made by the Office of Defense Transportation in a reminder that the end of the war in Europe now means "full redeployment of armies and war materials to the Pacific."

O.D.T. says that organizations, the military, public and private groups from Canada to the Mexican border are being asked to acquaint "every man, woman and child" with facts about west coast transportation requirements "which clearly show the need to preserve space for military and essential travel."

For example, O.D.T. cited that while there has been "a slight easing of coach space, which at any time may be pushed suddenly against the ceiling, sleeping Pullman accommodations are tighter than ever in railroad history."

"Out of a total of 6,830 Pullman sleepers, the armed services are using regularly over 4,030 of these cars. As military needs become greater, even regular-line Pullmans are taken. Of the 2,800 Pullman sleepers remaining in regular line use, 1,120 are held for government or military reservations up until train time. On some western roads, the proportion is even greater. This means that, up to train time, only 1,680 Pullman sleepers are actually available for civilian travel in the entire United States, as compared with a total of about 7,000 before the war."

"It is no wonder," O.D.T. declares, "that sleeping reservations are hard to get. Everyone knows that after three years' hard work and privations, folks now are getting itchy feet to go places. But, we frankly ask them to apply the vacation salve by using local transportation to nearby resorts and recreation areas. Success of the war effort to beat the Japs needs the help of everyone in continuing to avoid inter-city vacation travel."

Generous Gifts to Worthy Causes

The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced that the organization had distributed \$1,650,000 to various national and local war relief agencies and philanthropic institutions. The money was raised through voluntary contributions by the union's membership all over the country who donated a day's pay in February for this purpose.

The allocation of this War Relief Fund, President David Dubinsky said, was made in a spirit of traditional I.L.G.W.U. liberality with the urgency of need as the only criterion determining the size of the donation. Of the \$1,650,000 collected, \$1,000,000 was distributed as follows:

American Red Cross (for 1944 and 1945 drives), \$300,000; United Service Organizations, \$75,000; Italian War Relief, \$75,000; Russian War Relief, \$75,000; China War Relief, \$50,000; British War Relief, \$25,000; other United Nations war relief agencies, \$50,000; Joint Distribution Committee, \$75,000; Italian Labor Committee, \$50,000; Jewish Labor Committee, \$50,000; Free Trade Union Fund, \$50,000; O.R.T. Federation, \$30,000; Immigrant Aid Society, \$20,000; Palestine Labor Federation, \$25,000; miscellaneous war relief agencies, \$50,000.

The remaining \$650,000 was given to the union's affiliates for distribution among local community chests.

Reconversion Plan Urgent

With substantial curtailment of war production already beginning, a large-scale reconversion program must be undertaken immediately, to avoid an unemployment crisis this year, the American Federation of Labor executive council warned last week, in declaring events had fully justified A.F.L. opposition to labor draft legislation.

"Unless the reconversion process is expedited, mass unemployment will grip America in 1945, and purchasing power will be reduced to such a low point that expansion of post-war production will be blocked," the council warned the nation.

Pointing to slashes that threaten trouble, the council said:

"Already, the War Department has made substantial cutbacks in airplane production. One of the largest factories in the nation which formerly operated around the clock is going back to one-shift, 40-hour-week schedules."

Drastic Slash Predicted

"Shipyards are not getting any new orders and the Maritime Commission is planning to wind up most of its shipbuilding program by the end of the year. The end of the war in Europe means that the war production program generally will be cut in half within a few months."

The council commented that "under these circumstances, it is imperative that a large-scale reconversion program be undertaken at once," and added:

"American industry must be given enough advance notice of cancellation of war contracts so that it can proceed without unnecessary delay to put into effect plans for peacetime production which will provide jobs for displaced war workers and returning servicemen."

The council urged more liberal unemployment compensation and reiterated in strong terms previous recommendations for revision of the Little Steel formula to allow needed wage increases. It said:

"Immediate action is also required by Congress and by federal agencies to protect human needs during the reconversion period. President Truman, while serving as a Senator during the last session of Congress, sponsored reconversion legislation which provided far more adequate unemployment compensation to disemployed workers than is available at present. This measure was defeated, but the executive council feels that it should be revived at this time and that it would be most fitting for the President to recommend it to Congress."

"Immediate Revision" Urged

"Production cutbacks are bound to eliminate the overtime pay on which most workers have relied during the past two years to offset increased living costs. The National War Labor Board must take cognizance of this critical situation and other immediate revision of the Little Steel formula, so that frozen wage rates can be adjusted to make up for the loss of overtime pay."

Further delay on wage increases "will be dangerous to the nation's post-war economy," the council declared in conclusion.

In pointing out that the A.F.L. stand on manpower legislation had been justified by events, the council said defeat of compulsory manpower meas-

ures in Congress had not injured the war production program and that, on the contrary, production records were broken and schedules exceeded in March.

"Voluntary labor has succeeded in backing up the victory drive on the fighting fronts with amazing success," it was emphasized.

The council met in special session to deal with current problems and support of the San Francisco Security Conference. With ending of the meeting, a majority of the council left to attend the Conference.

Manpower Discussed by W.M.C.

The following announcement was issued by the War Manpower Commission's Regional headquarters at San Francisco immediately after the unconditional surrender.

"V-E Day in Europe means only one thing to war workers in western America. It's the signal to give our armed forces in the Pacific everything they need in the way of manpower, munitions, and materials to speed the one-front war against Japan."

"Pacific Coast ports will step up supply operations to our fighting fronts. War workers must stay on their jobs. Management and labor leaders are called upon to rally all efforts to increase the delivery of ships, planes, tires, metals, lumber and munitions needed by the Army and Navy."

"There are the facts. There will be no sudden lifting of manpower controls, and no quick transfers of workers to non-war jobs until the war in the Pacific is won. The War Manpower Commission and local U. S. employment offices are helping workers find new job-opportunities."

"Today the nation's war machine is geared for victory over Japan. The working skill and strength of every man and woman is needed on the homefront war-production lines until our enemy surrenders. There are now 75,000 job-openings listed in the Pacific Coast offices of the U. S. employment services."

"Our greatest danger now as we salute V-E Day in Europe, is the over-optimism of impending victory that may lengthen the war against Japan and cost the lives of American fighting men. Let's prove that America's labor forces are marching shoulder to shoulder with our armed forces to speed the end of the war."

"Stay on your job until Japan is defeated!"



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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Results of the general election last Wednesday, when only the offices of president and three members of the executive committee to serve during the ensuing two-year term were contested, along with the vote on delegates and alternates who will represent No. 21 at the I.T.U. convention, were as follows:

For President—C. M. Baker, 425; E. M. Stone, 331.

Executive Committee—(three to be elected)—William Hickey, 486; O. J. Schimke, 454; Cliff M. Smith, 529; J. M. Sullivan, 521.

Delegates (four to be elected)—E. A. Eickworth, 523; M. B. MacLeod, 541; C. M. Smith, 542; R. W. Watson, 529; H. S. Wilchman, 383.

Alternates (four to be elected)—C. B. Monroe, 526; A. G. Neilson, 601; O. J. Schimke, 539; Guy L. Todd, 523.

The two propositions presented to the membership received the following vote:

Proposition No. 1 (initiated by Rochester Typographical Union, proposing one-half of 1 per cent assessment over a period of six months to build up the general fund):

For, 320; Against, 439.

Proposition No. 2 (providing increases in the salaries of the vice presidents, introduced by the Executive Council):

For, 257; Against, 492.

Candidates for executive offices of the Union who were elected without opposition are: First vice-president, A. G. Neilson; second vice-president, A. C. Allyn; secretary-treasurer, M. B. MacLeod; reading clerk, Lillian Angelovich; sergeant-at-arms, C. C. Rozalles; trustees, Ed Coleman, Charles Crawford and George Finigan.

All officers and delegates will be installed at Sunday's regular monthly meeting of the Union.

Raymond Farr, retired member of No. 21, who was reported last week to be confined at San Francisco Hospital following a fall in which he received a dislocated shoulder, is now convalescing at Laguna Honda Home. Friends wishing to visit and cheer him will find Ray in Ward F-3.

H. W. Brown of J. P. Brown & Son left over last week-end for Salt Lake after a short furlough from the Army hospital in that area. He has been receiving treatment in Salt Lake following his return from France, where he lost his leg when he stepped on a land mine.

Harry F. Leeper, well known in San Francisco and the Bay Area, passed away last month at Union Printers Home. Deceased was a member of No. 21 for fifteen years from 1921 to 1935, leaving this jurisdiction when the *Racing Form* was moved to Los Angeles. He had remained a member of the Form chapel until around a year ago, when ill health forced him to apply for admission to the Home.

Floyd C. Parks, formerly director of the bureau of education of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis, an office he held for about eight years, was a visitor at headquarters early this week. Since leaving the I.T.U. last July, Floyd has been associated with the Federal Apprentice and Training Service. On learning after leaving the Middle West that his home in Burlingame could not be made available until after the first of June, Mrs. Parks had stopped over in Los Angeles as a guest of her mother, while Floyd continued on to San Francisco, arriving here last Friday. After using up most of the week-end in finding a room, he was looking up old friends and fellow workers in this jurisdiction.

T. S. Feeny, who returned from Union Printers home early this month, has been holding down a proof desk the past two weeks at Schwabacher-Frey.

Thomas S. Black, retired member of the *Examiner* chapel, who has been confined to his bed the past month following an attack, was late last week taken to San Francisco Hospital, and at this writing (Tuesday) was reported to be in serious condition. He may be visited in Ward B.

Edward E. Goshen of Denver Typographical Union, accompanied by William J. Logue, visited at headquarters on Friday of last week. Both are connected

with the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Goshen being assistant director of the apprentice and training service with offices in Denver, while Mr. Logue is area supervisor of this service with the local War Manpower Commission. On a hurried business visit, Goshen left over last week-end for Denver.

William G. Byers, formerly of the *Shopping News* chapel, writes from his new home near Santa Rosa. He states both he and Mrs. Byers are in their glory while getting their place organized. They have a cow, and this week started their brooders. These have a capacity of 100 chicks per week, which they plan soon to double.

Bud Lessard of the *Examiner* chapel, who is now stationed at San Diego Naval Base, came in by plane last Saturday for a one-day visit with Mrs. Lessard while on a 72-hour leave of absence.

J. A. Brown of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel has announced that on Sunday, April 29, his wife, who is visiting in Grass Valley, presented him with a baby boy. The Browns now have four sons.

Stanley Dunn heads the list of those scheduled for annual two-week vacations at the *Wall Street Journal*, his two weeks of rest and recreation (refreshment after toil, etc.) to begin next Monday.

C. A. Cooper, ad foreman of the *Daily News* chapel, has been absent from his desk the past two weeks while undergoing treatment for throat trouble.

Ernest Fast was found hard at work last Tuesday, the first shift since he entered the hospital for an operation around three weeks ago. He was laying the type for the new Roy C. Kibbee plant at 604 Commercial. With difficulties being faced in getting delivery of material, Mr. Kibbee says it will probably be two weeks before he will be ready for full production. The new printshop is located in the loft formerly occupied by the old Springer & Castillo plant.

Golf News—By Charles A. White

The necessary arrangements have been completed for the May tournament at Sharp Park, all that is required to make the tournament a huge success is the presence of all members of the Association at the first tee come 10:30 Sunday, May 27.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the S.F.U.P.G.A. a resolution was adopted that President Gallagher compose and set a testimonial to be sent to Fred N. Leach, who served in many capacities of the association. It is such a fine piece of composition and printing and expresses the thoughts of all the members so well that we would like to set it down verbatim.

"This testimonial is presented to our good friend, Fred N. Leach, this twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred forty-five, upon the occasion of his retirement from the presidency of the San Francisco Union Printers' Golf Association. . . . This brief chronicle gives no whit of what else we know about you: That you served one term as a director of our Association; That you served three terms as secretary-treasurer; That you had to leave the presidency to remove to another location to better your health. . . . For one who put forth the sincere effort you did in behalf of our Association during the years you were a member, it was indeed difficult to retire from office. But the loss is overcome by the satisfaction of having done a good job and the knowledge his fellow members bid him Godspeed, for they who remain will carry on the better for having known him, worked with him, and having his example to follow. . . . To have a good friend is one of the highest delights in life; to be a good friend is one of its noblest accomplishments. Real friendship is an abiding asset; you are rich in having so many friends. . . . We are sorry indeed to lose the close contact we have had with you these many years, but it is a source of deep satisfaction to your many friends in the San Francisco Union Printers' Golf Association, whose names are hereon subscribed, to extend to you their heartfelt good wishes and friendship and the hope that the future holds many good things in store for you, good health, good times, much happiness, and lots of good golf."

The pairings of the championship match play for the May tournament is as follows: Kimbrough vs. Rice, Schmieder vs. White, Valiant vs. Mead, Conway vs. Ullo, Donovan vs. C. Forst, Watson vs. Stuck, Brewster a "bye", Cameron, vs. Dye

And in the President's Plaque flight, the matches

are: Darr vs. Teel, Stright vs. Blackford, Bauer vs. Nicholson, Cantor vs. R. Smith, Tappendorff vs. Linkous, Ferroggiaro vs. Browne, Gallagher a "bye", W. Kibbee vs. Crebassa.

The weather was responsible for a number of the regular foresomes of golf to be cancelled, however, a lot of the Union Printers that belong to the Sharp Park club were seen braving the inclement weather.

A reminder—Sharp Park, Sunday, May 27—The time 10:30.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21 By Louise A. Abbott

The regular meeting, held last Tuesday evening, was a busy one, but due to illness of some and vacation period of others the attendance of members qualified to hold office was lacking. Among those nominated were: First Vice-President: Nora J. Swenson; Second Vice-President: "Betsy" Haines; Secretary: Jane Helms; Chaplain: Myrtle L. Bardsley; Auditors: "Betsy" Haines, Florence Reynolds, and Robey Wilchman. Further nominations will be held at the June meeting, Tuesday, June 12, which is also election time for local and international officers.

The War Activities Questionnaires are soon to be mailed. Each member is to answer carefully so that the compiled information will be a complete report to our W.I.A. War Activities Chairman, Mrs. Bertha M. Starr, San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. "Dan" Boone recently returned from a delightful vacation at Palm Springs.

Mrs. Bijou Blade is vacationing at Red Bluff.

Contact your Sunshine Chairman, Nora J. Swenson, PROSPECT 6298.

Old Man Stork is hovering over three Auxiliary chimneys. Whose? Watch the LABOR CLARION, or maybe Nora will whisper the good news!

Please send in your dues promptly to Secretary Myrtle L. Bardsley, 1456 Sacramento Street. Remember they must reach the W.I.A. Secretary-Treasurer before June 1.

Workers and Farmers Praised

By JAMES A. KRUG

War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug has issued the following statement after the announcement of German capitulation:

"With this long awaited news from Europe, Americans the world over have a right to be jubilant. The war has not ended, but the Germans have been beaten into complete submission. We pay tribute to our fighting men who, by their sweat and blood, have achieved complete and unconditional victory over Europe. We appreciate our great debt to our Allies, the Free Nations of the World. They stood fast during dark hours of the war, and fought back to end tyranny in Europe.

"As we honor our fighting men today, I am sure that they are saluting the American home front, the war workers and farmers, whose combined efforts made possible the miracles of production so that America might become the Arsenal of Democracy. They have more than fulfilled the bold promises of our late Commander-in-Chief, who would not concede that dictatorship could out-produce free people. The country can be proud of its war production record.

"In this hour of victory in Europe, American workers will not forget the bitter war still ahead of us in the Pacific. War production must continue in tremendous volume and on schedule to meet all military needs. There will be plenty of work for everyone to do. This country will not compromise with the Japs and all of us will continue to work and pray for speedy and complete Victory.

"I know that the war workers of the country pledge themselves to finish the uncompleted task ahead, even as we honor our victorious troops in Europe and show reverence for those who died for Victory."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular May meeting of San Francisco-Oakland Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at Carpenters' Hall building, 761 Market street, Oakland, this coming Sunday.

Take an "A" Key System train, get off at 12th and Market street station, walk up one and one-half blocks, which will bring you to the meeting place.

The *Detroit Labor News* of April 27 contains an article giving an account of trouble arising in the mailing room of *Detroit Free Press* involving the scheduling of situations in violation of the conditions of employment under which the union has been operating since February 26. The conditions of employment upheld I.T.U. laws. The issue at the *Free Press* did not in any way affect the operation of the mailing rooms of the *Detroit News* and *Detroit Times*, either in payment of the overtime shift or scheduling of situations.

"Detroit Mailers' Union could not overlook this overt act of the publishers in their antagonism toward the laws of the I.T.U., which we consider the essential and integral part of the union shop," Max Burns, president Detroit Mailers' Union, said. He further stated: "It is fundamental to a closed shop that non-members of the union may be employed only with the voluntary consent and supervision of the union."

I.T.U. support: The I.T.U. has advised the U. S. Conciliation Service that it meant what it said when it urged local unions to adopt the conditions of employment where employers refuse to continue recognition of I.T.U. laws. The U. S. Conciliation Service was also advised that "the I.T.U. will fully back any local union that shows enough guts to fight for the I.T.U. laws."

The *Detroit Labor News* of May 4 says: "Agreement Reached in Dispute Between Mailers and Publishers." "Full Compliance With I.T.U. Law by *Detroit Dailies* Basis of Settlement." This announcement was made at Detroit Federation of Labor meeting by Max Burns, president of Detroit Mailers' Union No. 40, affiliated with the I.T.U.

In an eleventh hour meeting, before the W.L.B. could intervene in the dispute between the three daily newspapers and Detroit Mailers' Union, a basis of settlement was reached. This was submitted and reached at a special meeting of the union. The basis of the settlement provides for full compliance with conditions of employment and the I.T.U. laws, although the publishers continue to maintain their position that the expired contract constitutes the basis of operation.

The I.T.U. has referred a dispute case to the W.L.B., seeking social benefits and wage increase for mailers and printers in Detroit and twenty other localities.

Contracts of Detroit Typographical Union and Detroit Mailers' Union became deadlocked and I.T.U. officers were requested to take over negotiations. Conditions of employment, upholding I.T.U. law, were then delivered to the employers. Violations of these conditions will be considered by the unions tantamount to a lockout. The I.T.U. will not submit for W.L.B. consideration the laws, rules and regulations of the I.T.U., which constitute an essential and integral part of union mailer and printer closed-shop contracts."

Incidentally, the only information Detroit's three great dailies have given the public on lack of features in last week's editions is a rather lame statement: now will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

"That due to conditions beyond control, etc." Summed up: "Absolutely nothing," says the *Detroit Labor News*.

The result of the dispute between Detroit publishers and Detroit printer and mailer unions should awaken working members of the M.T.D.U. and "M.I.U." to the fact that the only affiliation worth while for them is the I.T.U. In fact, the working mailers' best friend, self-serving mailer politicians "piffle" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Foundations for Peace

The San Francisco Conference, now in session, is a momentous gathering, in that never before have representatives of the nations of the world met together while war was still going on to lay the foundations for a permanent peace. The very name by which San Francisco is known, "The Golden Gate" is significant. As one of the radio commentators has said, "Let us hope that the Conference will point the way through the Golden Gate of peace," says the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

No one doubts that there are many obstacles along the path. Few would demand a perfect plan before being willing that our nation should join a permanent world organization. The important thing is to get the organization started, with the best possible charter, with sincere faith in its principles by the governments organizing it, and with the determination of the common peoples of the world to agree.

We know that many things contribute to distrust among nations and therefore eventually lead to war. For a while after the last war we were prone to pick out one cause as the main one: for example, the greed of the munitions makers, and use that as our "whipping boy." But now we see that unless there is co-operation and united action (instead of each country for itself) on social and economic questions, there is bound to be irritation that may finally lead to war. In a recent radio broadcast, Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public cultural relations, said: "War can be eliminated if we root out its economic, social and psychological causes, and set up a world organization to solve disputes peacefully and nip aggression in the bud. Thus each individual has a three-fold task, as I see it:

"1. To have charity in his own soul, for those about him and for the peoples of other countries: ('And the greatest of these is charity.')

"2. To scan domestic issues with this question in mind: will it hinder or help our relations with other countries?

"3. To work, first, for the establishment of a world organization and then for its continual betterment."

There are many difficult issues before the Congress and the people right now. The least controversial one is approval of the United States membership in the Food and Agricultural Organization. It is appalling to realize that although twice as many people are engaged in agriculture as in all other occupations combined, two-thirds of the people of the world have never had enough food of the right kind. The F.A.O. has been set up to correct the situation, and there can be no argument about the need or importance of doing it. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has had hearings on the subject and has reported favorably, without a dissenting vote, on U.S. participation in the F.A.O. Hearing will probably not be held in the Senate until after the San Francisco Conference.

Events are crowding in on us. We must move forward. It has been said best by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the last sentence of his undelivered Jefferson Day address: "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow

Another View of Labor Charter

The new management-labor charter is generally recognized as a welcome contribution toward industrial peace. No one can quarrel with the lofty sentiments and aspirations expressed by the three signers of that document, says Alexander Lipsett.

But it will take more than the Green-Johnston-Murray declaration to make the American people realize the significance of our postwar labor problem. The signers of the charter have recognized the fact by appointing a national committee whose duty will be "to promote understanding and sympathetic acceptance of this code of principles . . . and to propose such national policies as will advance the best interests of the nation."

The committee and its advisers have a full schedule cut out for them if the charter is to live half-way up to expectations. To mention a few specific issues: development of an over-all program to cope with difficulties on the production line; management-union relations on a national and plant basis; proper use of manpower; rating and incentive plans, promotion, seniority and other personnel questions often hedged in by archaic and political rules; foreign-trade relations; social trends such as health, medical care, pensions, etc.; wage standards; continuous employment, and regularization of production. And finally, what about the political issues involved?

Beyond these questions looms the all-important attitude of the American people toward postwar industrial relations. Anyone acquainted with conditions and the present mood of large workers' groups in our great industrial centers will recognize the pressing need for better understanding and co-operation between management and labor. Before the spirit of the charter can be realized, powerful sections of industry as well as labor must be made to see that their mutual interests coincide to a large extent.

That is rarely the case today, precisely the reason for adoption of the charter. Overshadowing it all is a dense cloud of make-shift war labor policies and mounting government interference which, to speak bluntly, often make present-day industrial relations a festering sore.

In the midst of general praise, this column should like to stress the spade work that has to be done before we can expect the peace charter to bloom. There is need for:

1. Intelligent and far-seeing union leadership that will bridle irresponsible elements in labor's ranks;
2. Agreement on both sides upon the treatment of specific issues;

3. A program of national education that will help overcome the handicap of mutual distrust;

4. A wide-awake public opinion that realizes there can be no domestic peace or prosperity without curbing of abuses or special privileges.

Much as there is approval of any steps making for better industrial relations, it might have been the better part of wisdom to take time out for debate and proper formulation of a comprehensive program. A national industry-labor conference, with government and other interested groups in an advisory capacity, would help to clarify the underlying issues.

As it is, the new charter is a valuable link in the chain of like declarations of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Teheran and Yalta type. To make it serve the American people, we must think less in charter cliches and more of applying our brains and ingenuity toward the solution of our problems.

"And do you know anything about invalid cooking? My husband is very delicate." "Indeed I do, ma'am. I cooked for a large family for two years, and when I left they were all invalids."

"Where is the head bookkeeper?" "Gone to the races, boss." "What? In the middle of our annual audit?" "Yes, sir. It was our only chance to balance the books."



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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, May 11, 1945

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-President Haggerty, Brother A. C. Armstrong acting as Vice-President pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting President Shelley who was excused due to illness.

The Chair announced that we would suspend the regular order of business so that we could hear from the U.N.C.I.O. delegates from the other side of the Atlantic, and Brother Robert Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor was asked by Chairman Haggerty to take the chair so that he could present the distinguished visitors. Brother Watt then introduced George Tomlinson, Deputy to Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labor of Great Britain, Parliamentary Secretary of the Minister of Labor's National Service; member of the British Parliament and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Tomlinson expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity for the first time in his life of addressing a meeting of American trade unionists in San Francisco. He stated that he was "just an ordinary trade-union Secretary" and would like to give the delegates a picture of what labor has been attempting to do in Great Britain in the last four or five years. He stated, "We knew we were not alone. We realize that, particularly in this part of the world, there were men and women who felt just as keenly as we did about the things that would come to pass in the event of the rule of the Fascist and Nazi. Lend-lease was the harbinger of something greater that was coming when the time for its need arose, and I want to say from the bottom of my heart that every Englishman feels today, when the victory in Europe has been won, as though he has been rescued from the scaffold at the last moment. For England the war will not be over until Japan has been defeated. We are thankful for the help that came from this side of the Atlantic." He described the Minister of Labor's job in re-gearing the machinery of peace-time to that of war, and the spirit with which the laborers in Great Britain surrendered their labor gains in order to produce the goods necessary for war; how vital machine tools were sent from this country to them. He stated that those of the labor movement in Great Britain give credit to the laborers in this country for their assistance. He described his activities on the committee to which Ernest Bevin appointed him for rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled, and how out of 200,000 people who were described as 'unemployable,' all excepting 18,000 were placed in productive work. Through his findings, Parliament was induced to pass an act under which it will be the law in England that every employer employing more than twenty persons will be compelled to engage a percentage of disabled persons. He closed his talk with the thought that he was hopeful that the present Conference would establish a basis for a world organization which would prevent such a war ever occurring again.

Brother Watt expressed his gratitude on behalf of the Labor Council and the A.F. of L. for the message brought us by George Tomlinson. He then introduced Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Minister of Home Security, sometimes called the "Shelter Queen;" an outstanding leader in the British Labor Party and a labor member of Parliament. She commented on how well organized the men and women of San Francisco's labor movement are. She stated that the British have a very warm feeling towards their brother and sister unionists in America, and know how much they owe to the solid backing that the A.F.L. unions gave to their cause. She gave a very vivid description of the ordeal of bombings which the British endured, and

how both men and women carried on to their everlasting credit through it all. Miss Wilkinson told of her visit with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and of his desire to include women in the Labor Party because he was very anxious to have the sympathetic understanding of women in his government. She outlined the aims and purposes of U.N.C.I.O. as they affected all nations, and described the housing and food situation in crowded Europe; she declared the necessity for a national plan in Britain into which workers and manufacturers must fit. She urged the delegates to warn their memberships not to listen to the anti-British propaganda which will undoubtedly be heard in America during the next few months. Her closing words were, "It always gives me a thrill when you stand and take that pledge of allegiance to your flag; those fine words that you take from your heart are echoed in our hearts and we feel that with you we are pledged to the fight to make this world a better place in which to live."

Brother Watt thanked Miss Wilkinson for her fine talk, as did Secretary O'Connell. Brother Watt then introduced the Labor Attache to the British Embassy in Washington, A. McDonald Gordon, who has over a period of time been very helpful in promoting a better understanding between the workers of this nation and England.

The Right Honorable Clement Attlee, Deputy to Winston Churchill, was introduced to the delegates by Brother Watt. Mr. Attlee expressed the appreciation of the British for the assistance given by both the fighting men and the working man and women of America in helping to furnish tools and materials for the winning of the war. He reviewed the labor conditions and the necessity they found of breaking into all standing trade-union rules, with the promise of restoring them after the war, and how well the people of Britain faced the change and strain of it all. He stated, "We owe a tremendous lot in this war to the fact that in peace-time our unions had built up their strength and got full recognition, and we are accustomed to taking full responsibility and our unionists did take responsibility." He described the Government of Great Britain as being a "party of labor." The majority of their 28 ministers, or under-secretaries, have been manual laborers. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labor, has done one of the biggest jobs of all in managing the change-over of industry. He stated that the training acquired by labor organizers and secretaries has proven of immense value in the government. He mentioned his hopes for the favorable outcome of the Conference here in San Francisco, and closed with the statement, "I have been much impressed by how much the future happiness of the world depends, not only on the working together of people, but on a union of heart and a union of understanding between the workers of our people and the workers of the whole world."

Brother Watt expressed his thanks on behalf of all to the Right Honorable Clement Attlee.

At this time the regular order of business was declared resumed.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the Organizing Committee: Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, Theodore Bandel, vice Major Dawson. Technical Engineers No. 89, Laura Ross. Master Furniture Guild No. 1285, Ann O'Leary, J. Bruce Jones.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, May 11.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Motor Coach Employees No. 1225, Harry C. Eagan, Joseph F. Morrison. Report of the committee as a whole concurred in.

Communications: Filed—From the San Francisco War Chest, receipt for \$9 from Cap Makers No. 9. From Commercial Telegraphers No. 34, receipt for \$20 toward organizing fund. From the S. F. Federation of Municipal Employees, Inc., notice of meeting before the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors on May 10, regarding proposal to amend Section 151 of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco as it refers to "Standardization of Compensation." From Department Store Employees No. 1100, announcing its indorsement of the Council resolution on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. From the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, urging a mighty effort on the part of organized labor toward the success of the Seventh War Loan Drive. From William Green, President of the A.F. of L., recommending study by legislative committee chairmen and members of a booklet entitled "Strengthening the Congress," issued by the National Planning Association, 800 21st Street., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Financial statement of the S. F.

Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., dated April 5 to April 30, 1945. From the Union Labor Party, inclosing letter from the S.F. Center for the Blind regarding legislation. (Motion made that this communication be filed; carried.) From the Building and Construction Trades Council, resolution resolving that it go on record in favor of the erection by organized labor affiliates of the A.F. of L. in San Francisco of a suitable and fitting memorial to the late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, May 7.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley having been excused. Roll was called and absentees noted. In the matter of Local No. 747, S.F. City and County Employees, requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening out a difference existing between the organization and the Sheriff's office. Present representing the Sheriff's office was the Sheriff, Brother D. C. Murphy. Brother D. J. Scannell, business representative of the union, was also present, along with Brother Fitch of Operating Engineers No. 64. The Committee was in possession of letters from the Civil Service Commission and the City Attorney's office, wherein opinions were rendered regarding the payment of over-time to employees working on night shifts. Both the City Attorney and the Civil Service Commission have ruled that men working eight hours at night should be compensated for their last half hour at the over-time rate. At the conclusion of the hearing, Sheriff Murphy agreed that he would write a letter to the Civil Service Commission, the City Attorney and the Controller, recommending that over-time payment retroactive to July 1, 1944, be paid and that over-time continue, this over-time to affect the following: Operating engineers, jail matrons, captains of watch and jailers. Your committee accepted this promise and the Sheriff has notified the "powers that be" by letter, this Council having a copy of such letter. Your committee is of the opinion that this matter has been settled satisfactorily to all concerned. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Report of the committee concurred in as a whole.

Report of the S.F. Labor Council's Post War Planning Committee—(Meeting held May 8.) Meeting called to order by Chairman Dewey Mead. Roll was called and absentees noted. The first matter considered by the committee was the report that the \$131,000,000 post-war work-project list of the San Francisco Planning Commission is now being reviewed and considered by a citizen's committee that has been appointed by the Mayor. This citizen's committee has announced they will consider post-war projects in which different groups are interested, providing such projects are submitted by May 31. The A.F.L. committee is therefore studying the present list of projects in order to decide if labor should offer amendments to the present list, or any further recommendations in which we are interested. After considerable discussion, it was decided to meet again for final consideration on this matter on Tuesday evening, May 22, at 8 p.m. in the library of the Labor Council. In regard to the request of Mr. John Reber to appear before the committee, it was decided we should give further consideration to our studies on tideland reclamation before hearing his plan. Considerable discussion was given to the subject of basic industry in the west, particularly steel and mining. It is hereby recommended that the A.F.L. Councils in this state instruct the officers of such councils to address communications to the Congress of the United States and to our Congressmen, memorializing them to adopt proper legislation that would adequately and immediately develop the mineral resources of the eleven western states in the interest of this area's economic development and as a safeguard of the national security of the United States. Discussion ensued on the development of the Central Valley of the State of California. The A.F.L. Post-War Planning Committee recommends the adoption of the embodied resolution. (This resolution "deplores the multiplicity of conflicting and haphazard plans and efforts and urges the adoption of the time-tested, orderly, and economically-sound program of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the development of our land, water, and power resources" and urges the California representatives in Congress and other public officials to give full indorsement and active support to the comprehensive program. Motion that the report and resolution be adopted; carried. (See resolution elsewhere in this issue.)

The Secretary announced that there would be a meeting of the Law and Legislative Committee on Tuesday evening, May 15, at 8 p. m. in Room 212 of the Labor Temple.

Receipts, \$1,951; disbursements \$321.05.
Meeting adjourned at 11:00 p. m.

Respectively submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary

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Ratify Labor-Management Charter

Executive boards of the American Federation of Labor and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have just ratified the labor-management charter of principles which their presidents signed March 28. The executive board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the third participant, approved the charter in April.

Announcing ratification by its directors, the Chamber of Commerce reported that business approval of the charter was general throughout the country, as reflected in action already taken by some of its member organizations, and in communications from business leaders.

Eric Johnston, who was elected to fourth term as president of the chamber, and Otto Seyferth, chairman of the chamber's committee on labor relations, submitted the charter to members of the board and described it as an instrument designed to promote harmony in industrial relations.

The document calls for a practical labor-management partnership to stimulate the highest possible degree of production and employment at wages that assure a steady advance in the American standard of living. It is only a beginning, Johnston and Seyferth said, to be expanded and developed by a committee of businessmen and labor leaders now being formed.

Board Sees President

Mr. Johnston and members of the board visited the White House and informed President Truman of their action on the charter. The chamber's president reported that the group told President Truman they felt the only way to industrial peace is the "conference route."

Further conferences will be held with the National Association of Manufacturers in an effort to reconcile any differences over the charter, and in the hope that the N.A.M. would join in signing it, Mr. Johnston said.

A.F.L. Says Buy, Keep War Bonds

In a special V-E Day statement, released through the Treasury Department, President William Green called upon all American workers to back up the Seventh War Loan drive with increased bond purchases in order to speed victory over Japan. He said:

"American armed forces on the battlefronts and American soldiers of production cannot afford to pause or falter until the entire job is completed and final victory achieved. Nor can they afford to stop buying War Bonds.

"I call upon all members of the American Federation of Labor to hold fast to the War Bonds they already have bought and to increase purchases to the limit of their ability during the coming Seventh War Loan drive so that we can cap victory in Europe with victory over Japan this year."

The New Charter

By RUTH TAYLOR

Seven centuries ago the Magna Carta was wrested from King John by the English barons, the church, and the citizens of London acting together. It was the first great charter of the secular rights of free men, insuring to them freedom under due course of law and entitling them to judgment only by their peers. It is still a basic concept of all Anglo-Saxon common law, our common law, and the first restriction on the divine right of kings.

The Bill of Rights carried this idea still further and became another cornerstone of democracy, the broad basis upon which a nation was built. It was the first expression of a people who had achieved freedom and who voluntarily restricted their own sovereignty because they wanted to assure the perpetuation of those freedoms for all time to come.

The Atlantic Charter proclaimed these same rights for all the peoples of all the earth. To this vision the people responded. To its spirit they cling.

The Charter of the United Nations will, if the hopes and dreams of all freedom-loving men and women come true, be the means by which these other charters are implemented and made fully effective all over the earth, even though it may be feared by some that it will require the giving up of part of their sovereignty by some of the nations.

The representatives of the three great monotheistic faiths see in it the way in which a just moral order can be maintained. They have recommended, among other things, an international bill of rights, and provision for a commission or commissions to protect and further the rights and liberties of the individuals of local, religious and cultural groups, especially those uprooted by war or oppression. They further recommend a provision for a commission to supervise the administration of mandated territories, and to promote the advancement of non-self-governing peoples toward economic well-being, cultural development and political responsibility.

But as President Truman said in his first speech in office: "It is not enough to yearn for peace. We must work, and, if necessary, fight for it. The task of creating a sound international organization is complicated and difficult. To build the foundation of enduring peace we must not only work in harmony with our friends abroad, but we must have the united support of our people. Even the most experienced pilot cannot bring a ship safely into harbor, unless he has the full co-operation of the crew. For the benefit of all, every individual must do his duty."

Organized labor will not fail in this task of peace building, as it has not failed in war. The unity learned in war will be put to work in the cause of peace.

"What do you mean by bringing my daughter home at this unearthly hour?" demanded the stern parent. "Well, I've got to be at work at 7 o'clock."

Give Your Blood for His Life

San Francisco's Blood Donor Center will remain in full operation until the war ends, without any change in quota of whole blood or plasma needed to save the lives of fighting men in the Pacific.

The announcement that San Francisco has been selected as one of the eleven Red Cross centers in the United States to remain open to procure vitally needed blood donations for Pacific operations was contained in a telegram received by Colonel Charles C. Quigley, director of the San Francisco Center, from Basil O'Connor, national chairman of the American Red Cross. The selection was made on the basis of San Francisco's strategic location in relation to the Pacific war and its blood procurement record.

Since its opening in November, 1941, the San Francisco Red Cross Blood Donor Service has procured, up to May 8, 1945, a total of 637,803 units of blood plasma and 35,060 units of whole blood for the Army and Navy.

All five Red Cross Blood Donor Centers on the Pacific Coast—San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego and Portland—however, will continue in full operation with quotas unchanged, Mr. O'Connor said. Because of the perishable nature of whole blood, the centers nearest the Pacific theater must be relied upon most heavily.

The combined quota for San Francisco, Oakland, and three mobile units serving nearby cities, will remain at 7,500 donations per week, Colonel Quigley said, and all of the mobile units, as well as the San Francisco and Oakland Centers, will continue in full operation.

The Red Cross Is Ever Active

On the job to finish the job, Red Cross services in the European theater will not be withdrawn until final transfer of all troops in that sector, national headquarters of the agency has announced, following reports from Army headquarters that transfer of troops to the Pacific would commence at once.

Red Cross workers already providing sole recreational facilities for GI's will be faced with a morale problem among troops remaining in Europe some months after V-E day, assigned to the army of occupation or awaiting transportation space to home or reassignment, officials point out.

To cope with many operational problems, Red Cross field service staffs will be increased beyond present staff for at least a 90-day period. Should there be a mass troop movement from Europe to other theaters, field directors will accordingly accompany divisions to which they are attached. Hospital workers will similarly be detailed to accompany hospital units.

Geared to meet needs of service personnel at individual overseas posts, Red Cross services will be increased accordingly in the Pacific and C-B-I commands with infiltration of troops to that area.

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Men Needed in Three Trades

The conflicting views on the employment situation makes the following presentation interesting:

"A joint statement issued by officials at Mare Island Navy Yard, Hunters Point Naval Drydocks and the U. S. Civil Service Commission, states that a serious manpower bottleneck exists at these two largest of all naval repair facilities because of the shortage of electricians, machinists and sheetmetal workers. According to Capt. G. C. Klein, Industrial Manager, Mare Island Navy Yard, these yards have been undermanned in these critical trades for months, and recruiting on a nation-wide basis has not proved sufficiently helpful in obtaining men with these special skills.

"To alleviate the critical shortage and to funnel men into these needed trades, both Navy Yards are launching a new type of training program, an 'out of necessity' program. Starting immediately, men who have had two years of experience in a less critical trade as a blacksmith, boatbuilder, flange turner, joiner, machine operator, pipefitter, plumber, or shipfitter, will be hired at up to \$1.21 an hour and given intensive class-room instruction, work aboard ship and in the shops as electricians, machinists and sheetmetal workers. Qualified veterans are urged to apply.

"The training program is being given full co-operation by the Federal Civil Service and War Manpower Commissions.

"Placement of the men in the training courses and in definite positions after training as electricians, machinists or sheetmetal workers will be the responsibility of the training officers at Mare Island and at Hunters Point.

"According to Navy Yard officials, the naval establishments are permanent and offer long-service employment opportunities. As evidence of the 'long service' phase of employment at the yards at present, over 275 men employed at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, have 31 years or more of service to their credit. Also cited is the fact that Mare Island Navy Yard did not reach its peak of employment after World War I until 1923, five years after hostilities had ceased.

"Enrollment for this specialized and 'speed up' training should be made to the Labor Boards at Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, California, and at Hunters Point Naval Drydocks in San Francisco (or to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, 630 Sansome street, San Francisco).



SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS

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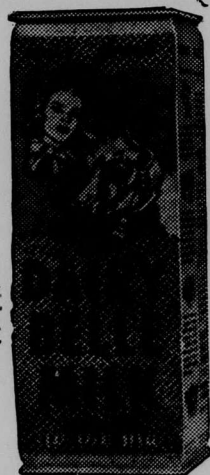
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Human Rights Are Paramount

An appeal for a Bill of Rights is made by The National Conference of Christians and Jews in a message addressed to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy and signed by the Commission on Human Rights.

"Today the hopes of all men of goodwill, whatever their race, religion, nationality or status, for the creation of a just and durable world peace turn to San Francisco.

"Looking back to the Atlantic Charter, the Cairo, Moscow, Teheran and Yalta Conferences; remembering that Dumbarton Oaks promised that the coming world organization will promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; turning to the guaranty of the forty-four United Nations to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own land, as well as others; we petition the nations assembled at San Francisco to carry through those solemn promises.

"In order to accomplish those ends, we ask that the Charter of the coming organization provide for an international Bill of Rights setting forth the rights of all men everywhere, without discrimination, to equal justice and to such other fundamental rights as freedom of religion, speech and assembly, of economic opportunities and a fair trial under just laws. In order that those purposes which are the essentials of a just and lasting peace may be achieved, we urge the creation of a Commission on Human Rights as an integral part of the coming world organization."

Members of the Commission on Human Rights indorsing this appeal are, in addition to Everett R. Clinchy: Arthur H. Compton, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Roger W. Straus, co-chairmen; Herbert J. Osborne, treasurer; James N. Roseberg, George N. Schuster, and James E. Shields.

- (1) Accidents will decrease when more drivers look out for the road ahead and fewer for the cop behind;
- (2) The reason one-armed drivers get into trouble is that they are prone to hug the wrong curves;
- (3) Don't weave in traffic, advises the California Highway Patrol. Nobody is going to drop a bomb on you;
- (4) Famous Last Words: "These tires are just as safe as the day I bought 'em six years ago."

Pegler Has Another Suit

Few men are as fortunate as Westbrook Pegler. He has been sued by Harry Bridges and Ships Clerks Local 34 for \$600,000. This amount, when paid, and added to the \$2,000,000 asked from Westbrook by the International Latex Corporation of Delaware, will make still another dent in the Pegler pocket-book. He will have more suits than he knows what to do with, and they vary in the cut.

Joyce Turner writes in the *Daily World* and the *Labor Herald* about her adventures in serving Mr. Pegler with the summons to appear in court. This must be done personally. Intimating that the man she wanted was at the Palace Hotel, she approached him and said: "Are you Westbrook Pegler?" The reply was "Lady, I am not Pegler. Furthermore, when you speak of Pegler, you are speaking of the man I hate." If we take it for granted that it was the real Pegler who thus delivered himself, the vote is unanimous.

Finding out that Mr. Pegler was stopping at the home of a San Francisco publisher, she entered and found her way into the right bedroom and handed over the summons to the coiled-up figure in repose. "Sorry to wake you up, Mr. Pegler, but I have a summons for you." The reply was a bit unkind, but characteristic: "You high-school communist!" The lady of the house threatened to call the police to eject the intruder, but it was discovered that it is legal for anybody over 18 years of age to serve a summons and to have legal entry to a house. So the final statement was: "You can just leave." Miss Turner did.

If Westbrook Pegler has a few more suits for libel as time goes on, he will acquire another kind of reputation as a leader in that specialty. His reckless manner in manipulating the typewriter for so many years has brought down on his head anything but kindly thoughts from a wide circle of bad-wishers, and he only has himself to blame if there is rejoicing in the land when juries "nick" him for substantial amounts, or even for the full sums asked in the prayers of those who have filed suits for damages. Free speech is all right, but freedom of the Westbrook Pegler type should be paid for occasionally, at least. We hope that the \$2,600,000 requested will be the total awards in these two cases.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, *Ladies' Home Journal*,
Country Gentleman.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros. Manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-
vale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-
ment of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-
tional Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93
are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331
are unfair.